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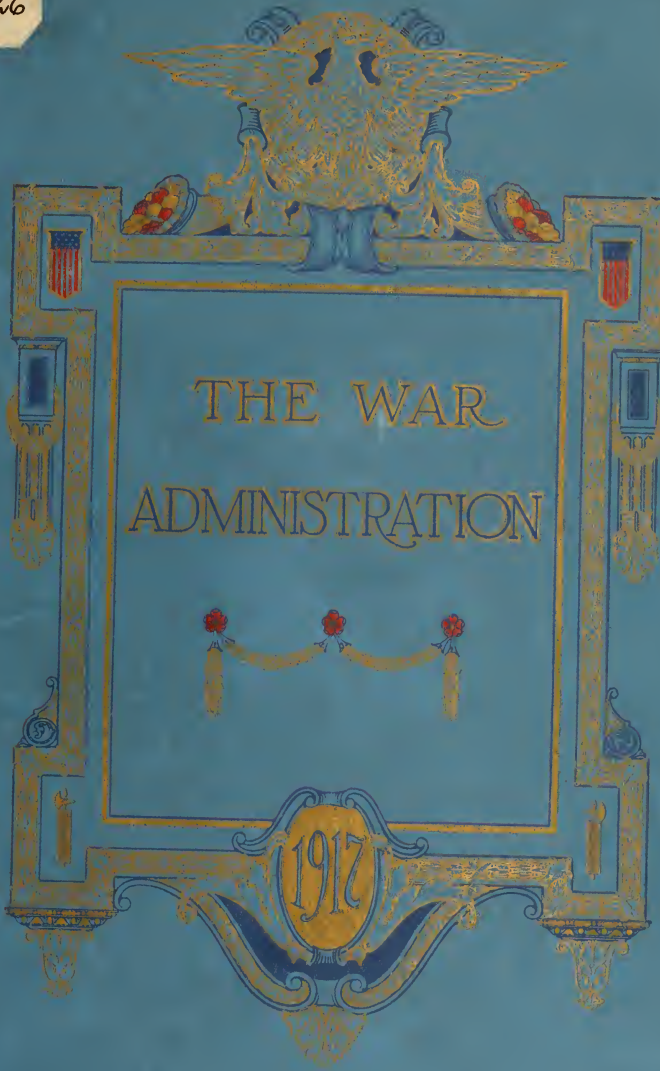

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THE DELIVERY OF THE WAR ADDRESS

THE WAR ADMINISTRATION

An ILLUSTRATED PRESENTATION *of* PRESIDENT WILSON'S MEMORABLE WAR ADDRESS, TOGETHER *with a* BRIEF ACCOUNT *of the* PAST CAREERS *and* CHARACTERISTICS *of* THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT *and* THE MEMBERS *of the* CABINET, *into whose* HANDS HAS BEEN COMMITTED *the* CONDUCT *of* THE SIXTH GREAT WAR *of* THE UNITED STATES

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FOREWORD

The purpose of this brochure is to present in a convenient and attractive way President Wilson's great war address, and also to tell the reader something about the men into whose hands has been entrusted the management of this nation's part in the war. It contains such illustrations as are necessary to the subject. Every effort has been made to obtain accuracy and to secure the best pictures of the President, Vice-President and the Members of the Cabinet.

The compilers hope the book will be of permanent interest, not alone because of the President's wonderful address, which has become a document of world-wide interest, but also because the brochure is a miniature reference work as to what kind of men the President, Vice-President, and Members of the Cabinet are. We hope that you will find it well worth preserving in your library.

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PROLOGUE

The entrance of the United States into the World War marks an epoch not alone in the history of this nation, but also in that of the world. Circumstances have obliged the United States to abandon its policy of refusing to participate in foreign affairs, and to become a potent member of the family of nations, with a duty to perform and a standard to uphold in the affairs of the world.

The exact moment when the United States abandoned its time-honored policy of Non-participation and adopted the newer one of Internationalism had a dramatic setting. The scene was in the Capitol at Washington, where the joint session of Congress gathered to listen to the address in which President Woodrow Wilson asked this government to declare that a state of war existed between it and the Imperial German Government, and the time was between eight and nine o'clock on the evening of April 2. In the Chamber, besides the Senators and Congressmen, the Vice-President and Members of the Cabinet, were many of the foreign ambassadors, together with a representative gathering of the citizenship from all parts of the country.

In sentences which were as remarkable for their dignity as for their logic, and with a sublimity of thought which will go far into the future, the President reviewed the causes which led us to the momentous step, summarized what the circumstances meant to us and, with prophetic vision, pointed out the course for the nation to follow. He asked Congress to declare that a state of war existed between this nation and Germany, because of Germany's action in sinking our merchant ships, and requested authority to place the army and navy on a war footing, and to take such further action as circumstances might demand.

Both houses of Congress passed a war resolution by overwhelming majorities, and on April 6, at the White House, the President signed the formal declaration of war. He changed with the strokes of his pen the present administration from a peaceful one into the fifth war administration since the adoption of the Constitution. Loans to the extent of $7,000,000,000 were voted, steps rushed for the thorough preparation of all land and sea forces and the protection of our harbors, and a conference entered into with Great Britain and France for the purpose of co-operating with the Allies for the successful prosecution of the war.

Upon the shoulders of the men who compose the Wilson Administration now rest tasks which will affect the welfare of this country and the world for centuries to come. Such being the present national circumstances, it is a matter of much interest to the people of this country, and to the people of the world, what sort of men are now in charge of the administration of this government. What do they look like? Where did they live and what did they do before they came into national office? The text and illustrations of this book will help you to know them. We present first, Mr. Wilson's great speech.

Woodrow Wilson

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WAR ADDRESS

Before the Senate and House of Representatives, April 2, 1917

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the 3d of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft, in conformity with its promise, then given to us, that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any Government that had hitherto subscribed to humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation has right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meagre enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside, under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these, which it is impossible to employ, as it is employing them, without throwing to the wind all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination.

The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed the Congress on the 26th of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws, when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.

The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defence of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without

either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making; we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defence but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the Governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those Governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs.

It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible.

It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines.

It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States, already provided for by law in case of war, of at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation.

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation, because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits, which will now be necessary, entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people, so far as we may, against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from

us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there

I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the Government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon whom the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world, what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the 22d of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the 3d of February and on the 26th of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power, and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles.

Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments, backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized States.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their Government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days, when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools.

Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor States with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded

confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew her best to have been always in fact democratic at heart in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude toward life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added, in all their naive majesty and might, to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a League of Honor.

One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities, and even our offices of government, with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce. Indeed, it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture, but a fact proved in our courts of justice, that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country, have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States.

Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people toward us (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a Government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that Government entertains no real friendship for us, and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the

intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a Government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept the gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretence about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience.

The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the Governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare, adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity toward a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible Government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck.

We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us, however hard it may be for them for the time being to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present Government through all these bitter months because of that friendship, exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible.

We shall happily still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live among us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it toward all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the Government in the hour of test. They are most of them as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great, peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance.

But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured.

God helping her, she can do no other.

THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON is the twenty-eighth President of the United States. He brought to the administration of the office a more thorough knowledge of the theory of government than any of his predecessors and a practical experience gained while President of Princeton and Governor of New Jersey. In his earliest book, "Congressional Government," and in his later one on "Constitutional Government," he has defined the features of our government; and according to his conception the President should to-day fill the rôle of legal executive, party leader, and national representative of the whole people. And despite the opinions of the makers of the Constitution, who held that the President should be merely an executive with veto power, this tripartite rôle has been the one filled by all our great Presidents.

Wilson's Southern birth and ancestry and his Northern experience make him, as no President has been since the Civil War, the representative equally of the North and the South.

He was born December 28, 1856, in Staunton, Virginia, a town of five thousand people in the famous Valley of Virginia, of a Scotch-Irish ancestry made up of editors and clergymen. His father, Joseph Ruggles Wilson, was a Presbyterian minister, and his mother was Jessie Woodrow, the daughter of a Scotch Presbyterian minister. Although President Wilson did not know his letters until he was nine years old, his father's practice of spending some time every Sunday afternoon imparting all kinds of knowledge to his young son gave Wilson a fund of general information far beyond his years.

After a boyhood spent in Augusta, Georgia, and Columbia, South Carolina, where his father had pastorates, he entered Davidson College, North Carolina, but soon left to go to Princeton, where he was graduated in 1879, taking his A.M. degree in 1882. Many degrees from other colleges and universities have since been conferred upon him, as follows: Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 1886, Rutgers, 1902; LL.B., University of Virginia, 1882; LL.D., Lake Forest, 1887, Tulane, 1898, Johns Hopkins, 1902, Rutgers, 1902, University of Pennsylvania, 1903, Brown, 1903, Harvard, 1907, Williams, 1908, Dartmouth, 1909; Litt.D., Yale, 1901.

Upon leaving Princeton, he studied law and practised at Atlanta, Georgia, during 1882 and 1883. Becoming interested in the practice and theory of government, particularly in America, he wrote his first and most famous book on "Congressional Government," which attracted such wide and favorable attention that he was called by Bryn Mawr College in 1885 to be Associate Professor of History and Political Economy, a chair which he held until 1888, when he was called to a like chair at Wesleyan University. Then in 1890 he became Professor of Jurisprudence and Politics at Princeton, and filled the chair until August 1, 1902, when he was elected President of the University, which he resigned October 20, 1910, to become Governor of New Jersey.

While President of Princeton, he introduced the preceptorial system by which each student is brought under the immediate

influence, mentally and morally, of a graduate tutor. His efforts to democratize the eating clubs by bringing them under the supervision of the college authorities met the successful opposition of the wealthy undergraduates and graduates. And further efforts to democratize the students by establishing them in a quadrangle system by which groups of upper and lower classes would be brought together in a more democratic social relationship met an opposition that split in twain the Alumni and Faculty, and caused much bitterness of feeling. In his splendid address to the Alumni of Pittsburgh Mr. Wilson voiced his policy as follows:—

"I have dedicated every power that there is within me to bring the Colleges that I have anything to do with to an absolutely democratic regeneration in spirit, and I shall not be satisfied—and I hope you will not be—until America shall know that the men in colleges are saturated with the same thought, the same sympathy, that pulse through the whole body politic."

This controversy lifted Wilson into such a favorable position before all America that New Jersey elected him governor, in 1910, on the Democratic ticket. And during his term as governor he broke the power of a corrupt machine, brought to enactment an excellent direct primary act, a drastic corrupt practice act, an Employers' Liability and Workingmen's Compensation Law which works automatically, and the creation of a public service commission with power to fix rates.

His conduct as governor was such that people everywhere began to talk of him as a Presidential candidate, and he was elected November 5, 1912, taking office March 4, 1913. Such in outline was the career of our President before he reached the White House. What is his appearance, and what manner of man is he?

In person he is tall, spare, and wiry; has a determined face that is unusually severe in repose, but which relaxes in a winning smile when he is pleased or amused. His eyes are a keen gray-blue. In one of the limericks which he often composes in his lighter moments he describes himself as follows:—

"As a beauty I am not a star,
There are others more handsome by far;
But my face—I don't mind it,
For I am behind it;
The people in front get the jar."

His deliberate and systematic character is shown by the condition of his desk, which always is "arranged as neatly and methodically as a surgeon's instruments." At the conclusion of writing he will take from the drawer a piece of chamois skin, carefully wipe his pen, return the cloth to the drawer, and finally cover his ink-bottle. He is a prodigious worker, and his wide reading ranges from the latest poem to the most erudite philosophy. He can discuss equally well Kipling's latest poem, Chesterton's most recent paradox, changes in the religious world or the trend of philosophy or politics, meet and draw inspiration from the common people or break a lance in discus-

sion with the most learned. Not only is he a finished speaker, but he also has an assured place in literature as an essayist. His high rank as a literary man is attested by Bliss Perry, who says that Wilson's best writing is in such essays as "The Truth of the Matter on being Human" and "Mere Literature." Edmund Burke, Walter Bagehot, Charles Lamb, Boswell's "Johnson," Augustine Birrell, and William Wordsworth have been the influences that have moulded Wilson's literary style. His favorite poem is Wordsworth's "Happy Warrior"; and his favorite sport, golf.

And, finally, President Wilson is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Historical Association, American Economic Association, Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the author of many literary and historical essays, as well as "Congressional Government: A Study in American Politics," "The State—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics," "Division and Reunion, 1829–89," "George Washington," and "A History of the American People."

THE VICE-PRESIDENT

SOME one has said that genius is the capacity for taking pains, which is only another way of saying that he who handles well the details gains capacity for the larger things. It is certain that the able way in which Thomas Riley Marshall handled the small things which came his way as a country lawyer caused the big things to seek him and claim him.

He was for years a clear-thinking, hard-working country lawyer, going and coming in his unostentatious, simple way about the streets of Columbia City, Indiana, with an office over a dry-goods store in a brick block not far from the county court-house, and living in a comfortable frame house with broad, maple-shaded piazza in front. He was a "good neighbor, good story-teller, good lawyer, good citizen, and good friend," runs one description.

> "And so he came
> From prairie cabin up to Capitol.
> . . . . . .
> The conscience of him testing every stroke
> To make his deed the measure of a man,"

might well be written of him as it was of Lincoln.

"I have had no career," said he to one of his interviewers, "and the story of my life is a short one."

He was born at North Manchester, Indiana, March 14, 1854, his father being Daniel M. Marshall, a country physician, and his mother, Martha A. (Patterson) Marshall. He is of Revolutionary stock. He attended the common school, and then went to Wabash College at Crawfordsville, where he received his A.B. degree in 1873,

Fred T. Dubois

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his A.M. degree in 1876, and his LL.D. degree in 1909. Notre Dame University gave him an LL.D. in 1910, and the University of Pennsylvania likewise honored him in 1911. He studied law with Judge Walter Olds at Fort Wayne, and was admitted to the bar when he was just twenty-one, in 1875, at Columbia City. Entering the law firm of Marshall, McNagny & Clugston, he became the leading partner, and continued to be head of the firm until 1909, when he became governor.

Soon "Tom" Marshall and his epigrammatic way of putting things became known all over Indiana. He married in 1895 Lois I. Kimsey, who, under her father, was Deputy Clerk of Steuben County, Indiana.

As Marshall early took an active part in the Democratic politics of his town, he was made in 1896 chairman of the Democratic party of his Congressional District, but never held any other political office until he became on January 1, 1909, Governor of Indiana. This honor was entirely unexpected, for the Fort Wayne *Journal Gazette*, while Mr. Marshall was on his annual vacation at Petoskey, Michigan, unknown to Marshall, appeared with the leading editorial booming him for governor. The boom swept the State, and he was elected. While governor, he opposed a protective tariff, stood for the election of senators by direct vote, favored local self-government, an Employers' Liability Law, was firmly against bookmaking on race tracks, and he was finally the author of so radical a State Constitution that the Indiana State Supreme Court rejected it. So splendid a record, however, was his as governor that the Democratic National Convention of 1912 which nominated Wilson chose Marshall as Wilson's running mate, and he was duly elected Vice-President.

He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Gamma Delta, the University, the Country, and the Indianapolis Literary Clubs, and is a thirty-third degree Mason. He has no children. In person he is five feet eight inches tall, weighs 140 pounds, has blue-gray eyes, and dresses well. He has no sports or pastimes, though he does enjoy a game of baseball. His motto is, "Be content." He enjoys comedy or light opera, and reads detective stories and stories of adventure.

THE WAR CABINET

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THE WAR CABINET

THE War Cabinet of President Wilson is the same, with the exception of three members, as at the beginning of his first administration. The places of Secretaries Bryan and Garrison, who resigned, and of Attorney-General McReynolds, who was appointed to the United States Supreme Court, have been filled by the appointment of Robert Lansing as Secretary of State, Newton D. Baker as Secretary of War, and Thomas W. Gregory as Attorney-General. The Cabinet now comprises the following: Robert Lansing, Secretary of State; William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney-General; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General; Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; and Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. Mr. Baker is the youngest member, forty-five; Mr. Redfield, fifty-nine, is the oldest; while President Wilson, who is sixty, is older than any of his Cabinet. All the members of the Cabinet are men of force, courage, independence, and experience in affairs. Several have served in Congress. Seven of the ten were educated as lawyers. Of the three not educated for the law, William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, was a manufacturer of machinery, W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, a labor leader, and Dr. David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, was long connected with agricultural affairs and agricultural colleges. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, was creator of the new "public-be-pleased" policy of Public Service Corporations, an attitude toward the public which he introduced when president of the Hudson River Tunnel System, known as the "McAdoo tubes." Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, was editor of the *News and Observer* of Raleigh, one of the most influential papers in the South.

ROBERT LANSING

Secretary of State

Robert Lansing has been the representative of the United States before international courts of arbitration more frequently than any other living American. Indeed, according to a foreign authority he has had greater experience in international arbitration and has appeared oftener before international tribunals than any other lawyer now alive.

A fine-looking, courteous, and pleasant gentleman, with a kindly smile that lights up his shrewd gray eyes and thoughtful face, Mr Lansing is one of the most modest and unassuming of men, attractive and refined in appearance, full of quiet geniality and warm human sympathy, and glad to be helpful to all who approach him with a worthy case. He is an enthusiastic devotee of Izaak Walton and spends part of his summers with rod and line. He also plays a good game of golf. Few outside a circle of intimate friends know, however, that he is a poet of no mean talent and also skilful with

Robert Lansing.

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his pencil and brush. In a word, the versatile Secretary of State is a finished workman in all to which he sets hand or brain.

Mr. Lansing was born in Watertown, New York, in 1864. Upon his graduation from Amherst College, in 1886, he studied law, and in 1889 started practice with his father in Watertown, taking also an active part in the local Democratic organization. In 1892 began his long experience in international law, when he was appointed by Secretary of State Blaine associate counsel for the United States in the Fur Seal Arbitration case. He became counselor for the Chinese and Mexican legations at Washington in 1894, and two years later Secretary of State Olney selected him as counsel to represent the United States before the Behring Sea Claims Commission.

Mr. Lansing has also rendered valuable services to his country as solicitor for the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in 1903, as counsel for the United States in 1910 at The Hague in the Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration case, delegate to the Fur Seal Conference at Washington in 1911, and counselor for the State Department in various diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain. In 1912 Secretary Knox appointed him agent for the Government in the American and British Claims Arbitration, which position he held when named by President Wilson as Counselor for the Department of State in March, 1914. The theory of international law interests him as much as its practice, and in 1906 he assisted in founding the American Society of International Law. He has been and still is an editor of the *American Journal of International Law*, and is author of a text book on civil government entitled "Government, Its Origin, Growth, and Form in the United States." With this vast experience in the field of international law it is not strange that Mr. Lansing was selected as Counselor for the State Department, from which it was but a short and logical step to the portfolio of Secretary of State, to which office he was appointed in June, 1915.

WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO

Secretary of the Treasury

William Gibbs McAdoo "tunnelled" himself into prominence. His imagination, persistence, courage, and financial ability were responsible for the Hudson River Tunnels and the Hudson Terminal Building. He was an early supporter of President Wilson, and was vice-chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee of 1912.

McAdoo was born October 31, 1863, near Marietta, Georgia, of an excellent Southern family, that had been ruined by the Civil War. His father, William G. McAdoo, M.A., LL.D., was a judge, a soldier in the Mexican and Civil Wars, and District Attorney-General of Tennessee. The loss of his estate forced the father to take a professorship in the University of Tennessee, where young McAdoo was matriculated, but left at the end of the Junior year because of a lack of family means, and took a clerkship in the United

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States Circuit Court. While a clerk, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1885 at Chattanooga. He then went to Knoxville to run a small street electric railway; and, when it went into the hands of a receiver, he became Division Counsel in Tennessee for the Central Railroad and Banking Company and the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and thus secured the railroad experience which was later to be used to such advantage. And finally, when he was less than thirty, he began to practise law in New York, where a few years later he formed a partnership with William McAdoo (no relative), who had been an Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Cleveland Administration and also police commissioner in New York. The partnership was finally dissolved in 1902, when McAdoo became interested in the suburb transit problems.

As he lived in New Jersey, the ferry delays impressed him with the need of a tunnel, and he organized the New York & New Jersey Railroad. In 1902 he acquired the rights of the old tunnel under the Hudson, which had been begun in 1874, and in 1903 he was elected president of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, the corporation that operates the tunnel system. After many difficulties of both a financial and engineering nature he completed the first tunnel under the Hudson River between Hoboken, New Jersey, and Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street, New York, March 8, 1904.

His frank attitude toward the public as well as his consideration for its rights and demands marked a new era in corporation management. His prominence in finance and his management of large enterprises gave him just the experience needed in the treasury office. Strange to say, a few years ago he bought at Irvington, New York, five acres and a fine old house, adjoining an estate that had belonged to Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury and the founder of our financial system. Mr. McAdoo has been married twice and is the son-in-law of President Wilson.

THOMAS WATT GREGORY

Attorney-General

Thomas Watt Gregory owes his distinction to a remarkable record as prosecutor of law-breaking trusts in Texas. With a local reputation already made as an able and successful lawyer, the State of Texas engaged him and R. L. Batts, his law-partner, to prosecute the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, for violations of the strict Texas anti-trust laws. After a stirring legal battle which drew the attention of the whole nation, Mr. Gregory beat the greatest of the trusts and forced the Waters-Pierce Oil Company to pay $2,000,000 in fines to the State of Texas. This case won him a position among the first of American lawyers, and led later to his employment by the Federal Government.

Mr. Gregory was born in Crawfordsville, Lowndes County, Mississippi, November 6, 1861, and is the son of a Confederate veteran. He was reared as an outdoor boy whose favorite implements were the fishing-rod and gun. At the country school he attended he

T. W. Gregory

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excelled in debating, and when in 1881 he entered the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tennessee, he won a medal for oratory. Completing his course in the record time of two years, he took a special course at the University of Virginia, where he roomed with the future Attorney-General McReynolds and gained high honors in debating.

Apparently a distinguished career as a public orator lay before the young Southerner, but to his friends' surprise he gave up public speaking and in 1885 opened a law office in Austin, Texas. His ability soon began to make itself felt. Before long he was recognized as one of Texas' leading lawyers. The anti-trust agitation which began in Texas about this time gave Mr. Gregory his chance for national distinction. The famous case against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company made Mr. Gregory's reputation as a "buster" of "bad trusts." Soon after President Wilson's inauguration the Federal Government engaged him to take charge of the legal end of the New England railroad situation. He delved for sixteen months into the affairs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and finally so straightened out the tangle that he won commendation from all.

When Attorney-General McReynolds was advanced to the Supreme Court, Mr. Gregory's distinguished service met a fitting reward in his appointment on August 29, 1914, as Attorney-General of the United States.

He has never sought public office, declining appointments as assistant attorney-general of Texas and Justice of the United States Supreme Court. But he has always been interested in political campaigning in Texas and is a close friend of President Wilson's friend, Colonel E. M. House. Educational and church affairs interest him as well as law, politics, and outdoor sports. He was at one time a Regent of the University of Texas and Trustee of Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary. He married Miss Julia Nalle of Austin, Texas, in 1893, and is the father of four children.

Mr. Gregory is an alert-looking gentleman of fifty-five, whose sparkling gray eyes, ruddy complexion, and strongly built figure indicate a lover of the great outdoors, and whose incisive speech and penetrating glance reveal the trained thinker and man of affairs.

Quiet, modest, low-voiced, precise and slow of speech, he possesses all the warm courtesy of the typical Southern gentleman. His hatred of "brass-band methods" and publicity is the reason why so few of his fellow-citizens are familiar with his brilliant career. Honesty and fearlessness shine from his clear gray eyes. At the University of Texas he participated in baseball as well as debating, and was a founder of the locally famous "Tarantula Club." He is an easy and effective speaker, with remarkable ability at picking out the important facts from a mass of evidence. An enthusiastic baseball and football "fan," a golfer, an expert wing shot, and with a particular fancy for fly-fishing, Mr. Gregory is the best type of all-round man whose mental activities are matched by physical development.

Josephus Daniels

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JOSEPHUS DANIELS

Secretary of the Navy

Mr. Daniels is perhaps the most picturesque character in the Cabinet. In summer he always wears a linen suit, low collar, black flowing tie, and white socks. He doesn't agree with Shakspere's "Beware of entrance to a quarrel," but is thoroughly in accord with the conclusion, "But being in, bear 't that the opposed may beware of thee." Daniels is a fighter from the call of time to the decision of the referee, and then he would like to go on. He showed this spirit in the conduct of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, one of the most fearless and best-known papers in the South. He once criticised Federal District Judge T. R. Purnell for the latter's acts while receiver of a railroad, and was arrested for contempt and put in "jail," the jail being a room in a hotel where he was in custody of a United States marshal. Here he was kept four or five days, and wrote his editorials, signing them "Cell 365." He did not hesitate to assert also that the governor of the State was conspiring to bankrupt the property and throw it into the hands of a receiver. He was fined $20,000, and retorted he would "rot in jail" before he would pay a cent. An appeal was taken, and the fine remitted. He was National Committeeman from North Carolina, member of the Democratic Campaign Committee and head of the Publicity Bureau of the Democratic Committee, and long a personal friend of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Daniels was born May 18, 1862, at Washington, North Carolina; studied at the Wilson (North Carolina) Collegiate Institute, and when he was eighteen went on the Wilson *Advance;* studied law, was admitted to the bar, but did not practise. He started a paper in Wilson, North Carolina, but later purchased the Raleigh *Chronicle*, and ran it in opposition to the *News and Observer*, giving the *News and Observer* such a fight that it was glad to consolidate with Daniels as editor. From 1887 to 1893 he was State printer of North Carolina, and for two years was chief clerk of the Interior Department, under Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior in Cleveland's second administration. Ex-President of North Carolina Editorial Association, twice delegate to the Democratic National Conventions, member of the Democratic National Executive Committee from North Carolina, and Trustee of University of North Carolina. His wife, Adelaide Worth Bagley, is a sister of Ensign Worth Bagley, who was second in command of the torpedo boat "Winslow," and was killed while trying to capture a Spanish gunboat at Cardenas, Cuba, in 1898.

DAVID FRANKLIN HOUSTON

Secretary of Agriculture

Like President Wilson, Mr. Houston has spent most of his life educating young men, but has given particular attention to agriculture, and therefore is thoroughly equipped for his position in the Cabinet. His career may be briefly summarized as follows:—

He was born in Union County, South Carolina, February 17, 1866, and graduated from South Carolina College in 1887. After graduating he became a tutor in ancient languages, and a year later was appointed superintendent of schools at Spartansburg, South Carolina. From this position he went in 1891 to Harvard, where he studied economics and political science in the Graduate School until 1894. He was then called to the University of Texas to become Associate Professor of Political Science and later Dean of the Faculty, and finally in 1905, President of the University. He was also from 1902 to 1905 President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. He was called in 1908 to St. Louis to become Chancellor of Washington University, a position he held when offered the Cabinet position. He received an A.M. degree from Harvard in 1892, an LL.D. from Tulane University in 1903 and the University of Wisconsin in 1906. He is a Fellow of the Texas State Historical Society, a member of the American Economic Association, member of Southern Educational Board, Trustee of the John L. Slater Fund, and a member of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission. He has written "A Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina."

WILLIAM BAUCHOP WILSON

Secretary of Labor

Mr. Wilson, who holds the Cabinet position, Secretary of Labor, that was created March 4, 1913, by the signature by President Taft of the Act of Congress creating it, came to the position with a labor union card in his pocket and the confidence of all working-men. Not only was he Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America from 1900 to 1908, but he has served three terms in Congress, so that he has a knowledge of public work as well as an intimate acquaintance with the needs of labor.

He was born at Blantyre, Scotland, April 2, 1862. His father, Adam Wilson, a coal miner, came to this country in 1870, and settled at Arnot, Tioga County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilson went to work in the coal mines when but nine years old, and at eleven he held a junior card in the Mine Workers' Union. He had many positions in the union before securing the secretary-treasuryship. Despite the lack of school advantages he took every moment to read and study, and has made himself a man of fine intellect and much information, with considerable literary and oratorical powers. He was elected to the Sixtieth Congress from Blossburg, Pennsylvania, where he now has a farm, and was re-elected to the Sixty-first Con-

D. F. Houston

W. B. Wilson

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gress, having more votes than all the other candidates. The Democrats made him Chairman of the Committee on Labor. He was defeated for the Sixty-third Congress by the combined opposition of the Republican and Progressive tickets. While in Congress, he was an aggressive and forceful debater on labor questions, and was listened to with much attention and his arguments had great weight. He proved himself to be a man of broad human sympathy and fine character. And, when the new Department of Labor was created, he was at once chosen to fill it. He is married, and has nine children.

WILLIAM COX REDFIELD

Secretary of Commerce

Mr. Redfield, who is a wealthy manufacturer, came into prominence in the debate over the tariff bill during Taft's administration, showing himself to be an authority upon not only the practical, but the theoretical side of commercial subjects. His speeches on the tariff made a great impression all over the country, and he has come to be an authority upon the subject. He has travelled all over the world, and everywhere has been a close observer of commercial and economic affairs. He has been mentioned not only for the governorship of New York, but was also spoken of as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

He has made a careful study of business conditions at home and abroad, and holds that labor in America needs no tariff protection, as the skill of American labor more than compensates for the lower wages paid by other countries, because the greater efficiency of the American workman produces more and better products in the same time than the cheaper foreign labor.

He was born in Albany, New York, June 18, 1858, went to Pittsfield in 1867, and studied at the Pittsfield High School. He moved to New York in 1877, and went into the making of iron and steel forgings and tools in Brooklyn, New York, in 1883, where he has for years been prominent politically, socially, and commercially. He has for a number of years been President of the J. H. Williams Company, the Sirocco Engineering Company, Vice-President of American Blower Company, and Director Equitable Life Assurance Society. In 1902 he was appointed by Borough President Swanstrom Commissioner of the Public Works of Brooklyn, and in 1896 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Seventh New York District, and in 1911 became a member of the Sixty-second Congress from the Fifth District. While in Congress, he strenuously advocated a lower tariff, particularly on food products, and during the Sixty-third Congress made one of the ablest speeches delivered against the duty on woolens.

In 1912 he went to the Far East, Japan, and the Philippines, and wrote a series of letters upon labor and commerce that were very enlightening. He was President of the Flatbush Boys' Club, Lawyers, Crescent Athletic Club, Knickerbocker, and the Field Club of Brooklyn, New York. His wife was Miss Elsie Mercein Fuller, of Brooklyn. They have two children. His chief pleasure is music.

William M. Evarts

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ALBERT SIDNEY BURLESON

Postmaster-General

Mr. Burleson is the first Texan to have a Cabinet office. He was a member of Congress for fourteen years, sat in the Sixty-third Congress, and was a prominent member of the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Appropriations. He could have been Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, but declined, as he was more interested in the Appropriations Committee. As chairman of the Sub-committee in charge of the District of Columbia budget, he was long popularly known as "the Mayor of Washington."

Mr. Burleson was born in San Marcos, Texas, June 7, 1863, and was educated at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Baylor University of Waco, and the University of Texas. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1885, serving as Assistant City Attorney of Austin, Texas, from 1885 to 1890. In 1891 he was appointed by the governor Attorney for the Twenty-sixth Judicial District, and was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, and served as Congressman until his selection as Postmaster-General. He was National Committeeman from Texas and on the Campaign Committee which elected Wilson in 1912. During the campaign of 1912 he was in charge of the Seven Democratic Speakers Bureau in the West.

NEWTON DIEHL BAKER

Secretary of War

Newton D. Baker is the youngest member of the Wilson Cabinet. Of all its members he is the one most like the President in habits of thought and intellectual traits. He has a brain that works like lightning, a gift of fluent speech that charms his hearers, and an intimate knowledge of literature from Chaucer to Alfred Noyes. While he is somewhat interested in gardening, he cares little for outdoor sports, for his favorite amusements are of a mental character. He is conversant with the Greek tragedies and occasionally indulges in Latin phrases in speaking. Such is the charm of his manner and easy grace of his diction that he instantly wins and holds the respectful attention of an audience. A deep student to whom there is no greater joy than that to be found in the pages of a good book, he is pre-eminently the intellectual type of public man.

It was Mr. Baker's good fortune in early life to take a lecture course on political administration at Johns Hopkins under Woodrow Wilson, and sit at table with him at a boarding-house in Baltimore. Mutually attracted by their similar intellectual tastes and attainments, the future Secretary of War and President formed a friendship pregnant with significance for the future. But the two did not meet again, after Mr. Baker's graduation, until the fortunes of a political campaign a few years ago in Massachusetts brought them together as speakers from the same platform.

A. S. Bunleson

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Despite his high intellectuality the Secretary of War is by no means a cold and aloof person. He is full to overflowing with hearty, warm human sympathy, and his kindly manner and bright humor quickly win friends. Small, slight, and dark-haired, with piercing brown eyes, he is a youthful-looking gentleman with the nervous activity of a boy.

Mr. Baker was born in 1871 in Martinsburg, West Virginia, attended Johns Hopkins University, and after graduating studied law at Washington and Lee University. He went to Washington in 1896 as private secretary to Postmaster-General William L. Wilson. The following year he resumed his law practice in Martinsburg, but soon went to Cleveland, Ohio, where Judge Foran took him into his law firm. Mr. Baker's keen intellectual ability drew the attention of Mayor Tom Johnson, who appointed him Assistant City Solicitor, and with Tom Johnson he fought a winning fight against the forces of special privilege in Cleveland and was elected City Solicitor for four successive terms.

In 1911 Mr. Baker was elected Mayor of Cleveland by the greatest majority ever given a candidate in that city. Persevering, tactful, and keen as a rapier, he carried through various reforms which Johnson had undertaken. He strove to gain broader home-rule powers for Cleveland, and, believing that the people should pay no more than the cost of the public utilities which serve them, he introduced a system of fares which rise or fall according as the transportation company is earning less or more than six per cent. on its fixed capitalization.

The people of Cleveland showed their appreciation of Mr. Baker's efforts in their behalf by re-electing him Mayor at the conclusion of his first term. At the Baltimore convention of 1912 his speech advocating Woodrow Wilson's nomination for the Presidency won wide notice, and upon Wilson's election he was offered the portfolio of Secretary of the Interior, but declined, desiring to complete his second term as Mayor. A correspondence begun about this time between the President-Elect and the Mayor led gradually to Mr. Baker's becoming an unofficial adviser of Mr. Wilson, and so, when the former retired to private law practice at the conclusion of his second mayoralty term and a vacancy occurred in the Cabinet, Mr. Wilson was quick to take advantage of the opportunity to make the distinguished Ohio statesman a member of his official family.

Mr. Baker's ambition has been to be the highest type of lawyer and a champion of the masses against every form of special privilege. He is a member of many peace societies, but does not believe in peace at any price. Neither is he an extremist in matters of military preparation. "I do not think," he says, "peace will come through passive resistance on the part of any one nation, but I think a really great nation can afford to wait a long while and give a great many benefits of doubts before going to war."

Newton D. Baker

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FRANKLIN KNIGHT LANE

Secretary of the Interior

The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Franklin Knight Lane, entered the Cabinet from the Chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Commission. As a member of the Interstate Commission, he always took a progressive stand, holding that the Commission should have the power to say where new railroads should be located and that legislation should make it possible for investors to know "the purpose for which money was wanted and to be assured of the soundness of their investment." He also advocated imprisonment for guilty directors.

Mr. Lane was born on Prince Edward Island, July 15, 1864, and was the son of Dr. C. S. Lane. Graduating from the University of California in 1886, he studied law and began practising in San Francisco in 1889. In 1897 he was elected Corporation Counsel of San Francisco, holding the office until 1902, when he became the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor. In 1903 he received the Democratic vote for United States Senator. He became a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1905, and was also a member of the International Railway Commission representing the United States Government. One of his views is that a National Commission should regulate all business enterprises engaged in Interstate Commerce. This he believes is the best cure for trust evils. His wife was Miss Anne Wintermute, of Tacoma, to whom he was married in 1893.

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